Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 2d MAY 1827. No. 1926

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,

JAHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE..... } *Plaintiff.*

VIZ.

HORMASJEE BHICCAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HURJEE AND NASSERWANJEE HURJEE trading under the Name and firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE and Company..... } *Defendant*

Sheriff's Sale,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Sale will be Continued by Public Outcry by the Sheriff of Bombay, (under and by Virtue of a Writ of Fiere Facias issued in the above cause) at the said Defendants Shop in the Fort, this day, Wednesday, and on Friday and Saturday next; and will further be Continued on every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, until the whole of the said Defendants, extensive and valuable property is disposed of.

T. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
1st May 1827.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMAJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, Defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
26th day of April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 3d Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A BUGGY
AND HARNESS
WITH A STRONG
YOUNG
BAY HORSE.

Meadows Street, 2d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 3d Instant,

SEVERAL Bales of Scotch Plaids and Tartans, figured Russels assorted, and French Boots and Shoes.

ALSO,

An Elegant Amethyst Necklace, Bracelets and Earring, Gold Brooches, Watch Keys and Seals.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A DOUBLE POLED
TENT.

Meadows Street, 2d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT
CURRICLE,
WITH SHIFTING SHAFTS
NEARLY NEW,
PRICE Rs. 1000.

Meadows Street, 2d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
THE
ELEMENTS OF,
HINDU LAW,
REFERABLE TO
BRITISH JUDICATURE,
IN INDIA.

BY SIR THOS. STRANGE late Chief Justice of Madras—2 Vols. 8vo.—PRICE Rs. 30.

Meadows Street, 2d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
HALF PANNELLED
BUGGY,

PRICE RUPEES 800.

Meadows Street, 2d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
BEST SCOTCH
WHISKEY,
JUST IMPORTED,
PRICE RS. 25 PER DOZ.

Meadows Street, 2d May 1827.

Higgs and Briggs,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A FEW CHESTS,
OF CHINA PRINTING PAPER,
PRICE 55 Rs. PER CHEST,
ALSO,
A GOLD,
ENGINE TURNED
HUNTING WATCH,
BY
JUST AND LANE
PRICE Rs. 325.

Meadows Street, 2d May 1827.

FOR SALE,

AT THE
GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs. Roger D'Faria & Co.

A FEW Pipes of Old and Genuine Lisbon Wine, lately imported per Ships Hercules and Gloriozo, from Calcutta.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

Advertisement.

OLD HOCK.

A SMALL Consignment from the respectable House of LUNING COGEL AND Co of *Antwerp*, in 6 and 3 Dozen Cases for Sale at 22 Rupees per Dozen at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. apply to IGNACIO DE SILVA.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

LOST.

ON the Night of the 23rd Instant at PAREL, a NUTMEG COLOURED PONEY, height 12¼ hands. Age 5 rising 6, has a wall eye Whoever will bring the said PONEY to the Commission Rooms of Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay 2d May 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1827, to be had at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. PRICE RUPEES 120.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs. Forbes & Co.

A FEW Cases of Old Hock, ... at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto Sauterne, . . " 20 per Do.
Ditto Vedonia, . . " 20 per Do.
Just landed from the SARAH, Captain Tucker.
Also a few Cases of Seltzer Water in Stone Bottles ....at Rs. 10 per Doz.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

SUPERIOR FRENCH *WINES.*

MESSRS. SHOTTON, MALCOLM AND CO. have received by the French Ship ACTIF, direct from Bordeaux, a small consignment of Messrs. Brown's Clarets so much esteemed in India, and will be found of excellent quality viz.

Grand Vin de Latours,
Brown Cautenac,
Chateau Margaux,
St. Jullien.

Which may be had at their Godowns at 30 Rupees per dozen, in quantities not less than per case of three dozen.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

PROPERTY
FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling HOUSE, Stables and Ground, formerly occupied by MR. GEORGE HIGGS, are to be Sold by private bargain, and reasonable accommodation in the payment of the purchase money will be given.

Offers will be received at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Deed appointing the Reverend Henry Davies and James Briscoe Graham, of Bombay, Gentlemen, Trustees to the affairs of the late Firm of Baxter and Company, upon the condition of the Creditors of the said late firm coming in and executing the said Deed within six weeks from the date thereof viz. from the 20th July last, having become void by reason of none of the creditors having executed the said Deed, it has been since cancelled, and in order to effect a settlement with the creditors, all the right, title, and interest to the outstanding debts and stock in trade of the late Firm of BAXTER and CO. have been assigned to Messrs. Balcrustna and Gopall, of Bombay, Native Bankers.

Messrs. Balcrustna & Gopall,

THE Assignees, request all persons indebted to the above late Firm of BAXTER AND CO. immediately to discharge their respective balances as the trusts undertaken, and the obligations entered into, by them, as Assignees, do not authorize them to permit any delay; consequently in cases of neglect they will be obliged to have immediate recourse to legal measures for the recovery; in the hope of obviating which they have entrusted the management and collection to the above named ROBERT BAXTER, the remaining Partner of the said late Firm, for and on their account.—Dated at Bombay this 1st day of March 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

KEMPT & CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, this day Wednesday the 2d May, a Pink Topaze Necklace set in Gold, Richly Studded with Pearls, consisting of Necklace, Bracelets, Earrings, Cross, Broach and a Comb.

ALSO

A Pair of splended French Vases of Sevé China with beautiful Paintings thereon, by the first Artists.—And to close a concern, sundry Articles of Gold and Mourning Jewellery.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

KEMPT & CO.

WILL Sell by Action, this day Wednesday the 2d of May, several Dinner and Breakfast sets of Earthen Ware of the Clyde Pottery manufacture, being highly ornamented, and of very beautiful and enamelled Blue Printed Patterns; also some fancy Jugs, Blue Printed Basons and Ewers, Tumblers, &c. &c.

The above may be viewed from this day.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. KEMPT and CO. have for Sale, on Commission, a New set of Europe Gig Harness Complete with Brass mountings lately imported.

PRICE Rs. 150.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

Notes on the Epidemic Cholera.

KEMPT AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a few copies of the above Work by Richard Hartles Kennedy M. D. Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment. This work consists of 277 pages octavo in boards, was printed at Calcutta on good paper and in a very fine clear type, price 8 Rs. per copy cash.

N. B. The above work was advertised as in the Press in the Bombay Courier of the 11th and 25th November last, and in the Gazette on the 15th and 29th.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

SODA WATER.

KEMPT AND CO. have for Sale a small consignment of the above excellent beverage for the hot weather, which they are disposing of to close an account, at the moderate price of Rs. 6 per dozen, in quantities not less than one dozen.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 7th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
&c.
The Property of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency.

CONSISTING of Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, Queen and China Ware, Lamps, Couches, Tabler, Chairs, Sideboards Presses, Books, and Cooking Utensils &c. &c.

Also a Rifle in a Mahogany Case by Parker with a Spare Lock, and a Double Cased Engine turned Gold Watch by Barraud.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

Passage to the Clyde,

THE FINE NEW SHIP

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

OF 387 TONS BURTHEN,

DUNCAN RITCHIE,

COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched to Greenock about the 15th proximo. This Ship has been built purposely for the Bombay trade, has excellent poop accommodations for Passengers.—Apply to the COMMANDER, at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE SHIP

SARAH.

BURTHEN 500 TONS,

William Tucker,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London on the 6th of May. The Sarah has Superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain TUCKER at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE,

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

For Freight

(PARTLY OCCUPIED)

TO

CHINA,

THE SHIP

CUMBRIAN.

Captain Blythe.

FOR particulars apply to MOODY PRANJEWAN KALLAMOODY, or Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

For Freight,

TO MADRAS AND BENGAL

AND WILL SAIL ON THE 10th OF MAY.

THE FINE SHIP.

HASHMY,

SIMON LEE,

COMMANDER.

APPLY to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS, or the Commander at their Office. Rampart Row.

Bombay, 2d May 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of MUHAMOOD AGA BIN JURNMA late of Bombay, an Arab Merchant deceased, may be granted to MOOLLAH HACHIM BIN MOOLLAH GUBBUSH, the sole Executor named in and appointed by the said will; all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of April 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

اشتہار

درخواست کردہ اند در سپریم کورٹ یعنی محکمہ اعلای ممبئی صفہ وصیت نامہ مرحوم دحمو دا آقا بن جرما عرب سوداگر باشندہ منبئی دایرہ خواهد شد بملا هاجم بن ملا غبش کہ وکیل مطلق در وصیت نامہ مذکور است همہ کسان وابستگان اورا ظاهر گردد

تاریخ ۲۸ آپریل سنہ ۱۸۲۷

ج ب گراهام

وکیل سپریم کورٹ

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH APRIL 1827.

No. 140 of 1827.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Bouchier M. D. is appointed to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Antelope, in succession to Mr. Assistant Surgeon Frith, who has proceeded to England on sick certificate, and will proceed by the earliest opportunity to Penang for the purpose of joining that vessel.

No. 141 of 1827.—Lieutenant A. Strong, of the 1st European Regiment, and Commanding the Escort attached to the Residency in the Persian Gulph, is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his leaving Bushire.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1827.

No. 142 of 1827.—The following appointments are made.

Ordnance Department.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Bullen to be Conductor vice Bromley pensioned.—Date of appointment 1st April 1827.

Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor James Briscoe to be Conductor, vice Shepherd who reverts to his former situation of Sub-Conductor,—1st April 1827.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1827.

No. 143 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased to abolish the office of Executive Engineer in the Civil Department in the Southern Concan, the Civil duties in that district are to be considered a part of those appertaining to Executive Engineer in the Military Department.

Bombay Casttle, 21st April 1827.

No. 144 of 1827.—Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Leighton C. B. Commanding the Presidency Division of the Army, is appointed Vice President of the Military Board, and will take his seat accordingly.

No. 145 of 1827.—With reference to the General order of the 27th ultimo (No. 116) placing Major Gibbon at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased with the view to the immediate relief of that Officer, to make the following arrangements in the Commissariat Department, to have effect from the 1st instant.

Acting second Assistant Captain S. Long to be second Assistant Commissary General.

Third Assistant Captain R. Waite to be second Assistant.

Acting third Assistant Gaptain H. C. Holland, to be third Assistant.

Lieuteuant R. Payne to be acting third Assistant, and to act for Captain Molesworth with the Malwa Field Force.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1827.

No, 146 of 1827.—It having been resolved in the Judicial Department that the Amednuggur and Candeish Local Corps should be abolished, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that a provincial Battalion be raised at Ahmednugger on the principles of the Provincial Battalion in Guzerat, to consist of 6 Companies of 80 rank and file each, and to be denominated the Ahmednugger Provincial Battalion.

The Provincial Battalian will furnish Detachments for Police duties in Candeish.

Captain Mackintosh, of the Madras Establishment, at present Commanding the Local Battalion, is to transferred to the Command of the Provincial Battalion on his present allowances.

The Guzerat Provincial Battalion, at present consisting of 10 Companies of 100 rank and file each, is to be reduced to 8 Companies of 80 rank and file.

The independent Company in Kattywar is to be abolished and the native Officers and men transferred to such Corps of the Line or Extra Corps as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

His Excellency is also requested to issue such further orders as may be necessary for carrying these resolutions into effect.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1827.

No. 147 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish in General Orders the following Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors to the Supreme Government at Fort William in the Military Department dated the 14th April 1813, and originally published at Bombay in Government General Orders dated 6th October 1814.

Extract from the Hon'ble Court's letter to Bengal dated 14th April 1813.

PARA, 162.—"As we consider it to be our duty to protect, as far as in us lies, all the natives of India from justice, cruelty and oppression, we direct you to notify in General Orders to the Army our resolution to dismiss from our Service every Officer who shall be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any Native, either by violently and illegally beating, or otherwise maltreating him; and we desire that you will be very particular in bringing to our notice any instances of that kind that may hereafter occur."

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1827.

No. 148 of 1827.—The Ranks of the following Cadets for the Engineers and Infantry, having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors they are permanently posted to Regiments, and dates of Commissions assigned them as follows.

Engineers.

	2d Lieut.	To what 1st Lieut. Regt. appt'd,
R. Goodfellow	16 Dec. 1824	17 Dec. 1824 Engineers.

Infantry.

Ensign.

1 Alex. W. James Logie.	6th June 1826.	11th N. I.
2 Charles Thomas Whitehead,	do. do.	12th do.
3 Alexander Moir,	do. do.	15th do.
4 Dugald Campbell,	6th June do.	2d. E. Regt.

No. 149 of 1827.—On the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following temporary Arrangements are confirmed.

Captain J. Barclay of the 24th Regiment N. I. to assume the temporary dommand of the Brigade at Sattara on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel Leland, until Colonel Taylor on the 13th ultimo, when the charge devolved upon upon the latter Officer.

Captain G. Edsall, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the temporary command of the Brigade at Baroda, on the departure of Lieut. Colonel Delamotte from the Station on the 25th ultimo.

Captain W. R. Lester, of the Artillery, to take charge of the Executive Engineer's Department at Baroda from the 1st instant, during the absence of Captain Waddington, on leave to the Prisidency.

Captain E. Hollum, of the 10th Regiment N. I. to take charge of the Commissariat Department at Surat from the 25th ultimo, on the responsibility of Captain Falconer proceedind to join his Regiment, and to act until the arrival of the Officer appointed by Government to the situation,

Lieutenant Teasdale to act as Adjutant to the details of the 1st Grenadier Regiment and Detachment of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion 1st at Ahmedabad during the absence of the Head Quarters of the former Regiment from the station.

Lieutenant H. B. Campbell, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment, to act as staff officer to the Field Detachment in Guzerat, and Lieutenant, Clibborn of the same Regiment, as Interpreter from the 31st ultimo.

Lieutenant A. Woodburn Quarter Master 1st Extra Battalion, to perform the duties of Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 12th Regiment N. Infantry from the 1st instant.

Lieutenant R. Crozier to take charge of the Ordnance Details and stores at Malligaum, during the absence of the Artillery Officer from the station.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1827.

No. 150 of 1827.—That part of the General Order of the 31st ultimo, confirming the appointment of Brevet Captain W. Cunningham of the 44th Regiment Madras N. I. to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to the Dooab Field Force is cancelled.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Gov.

*** ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.—No. 138 of 1827, for *Lieutenant E. Mont*, to be Superintendent of bazars to the Malwa Field Force, read, LIEUTENANT E. MARSH.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. P's. Communication is a very long one, and we doubt, whether it would produce a correspondent Interest among our Readers.

Our Neilgherry Correspondent shall have a place in our next.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9d.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 2D MAY 1827.

The Mountstuart Elphinstone Capt. Ritchie, from Greenock 17th December arrived on the 26th Ultimo. We have received no papers by her and are consequently indebted to the Courier for the Extracts contained in our subsequent Columns.

To the four questions propounded to us for our *categorical* replies, by the Editor of the Calcutta Chronicle We have briefly to say, to the first, No.—to the second yes,—to the third No.—to the fourth yes.—as we have no desire to imitate the Calcutta Editors, by introducing personalities into our pages, we cannot therefore approach the subject nearer.

The vaunting Style in which the Editor of the Calcutta Chronicle has commented on our quotations from the *respectable* Sept. No. of the Oriental Herald urges us to reply.—To the charge of abuse, so modestly fixed upon us we are at a loss to discover any applicability.—If it be abuse, to quote from so abusive an Author as Mr. Buckingham unquestionably is; and to make that abuse redound, on his own Head; then indeed, we must plead guilty; and kiss the Rod in humility—As to our Draft on the *credulity of the public*, we really now entertain doubts as to its acceptance; not, from any fear of its validity; but, from the apprehension created by the numerous fabricated ones, in circulation of Mr. B——'s.—We beg to call our readers attention to a portion of that article in the Sept. No. which Mr. B's prudential advocate, has passed over in silence.

"We like to be particular in these matters."—We allude to that *graduated* scale of amercements for offences against the highest authorities which he has introduced with equal Wit, and ingenuity;—such buffoonery as that, his warmest admirers appear ashamed of—and well they may.

It is to be wished that Mr. B's *discreet* friends would adopt a portion of the *indiscreet* zeal imputed to us and *seal* his Book for ever!—The propagation of slander, misrepresentation, and abuse, can never be admired; though embellished by the talents of Mr. Buckingham.

We have much pleasure in giving Insertion to the following Correspondence.

To

CAPT. JACKSON,

Commanding Ship Milford.

MY DEAR SIR,

At the unanimous request of the Passengers who lately accompanied you from Madras to this Coast whose names are below mentioned. I have much pleasure in expressing their hearty thanks for your kind attention to their comforts and your constant endeavour to make the Passage agreeable to them,—in which you fully succeeded. I am further intrusted with the gratifying commission, to request your acceptance of a small piece of plate to commemorate the esteem, and regard, which we have felt towards you on this occasion.

I remain,
My Dear Sir,
Very sincerely yours.
W. BAKER Major
40th Rt. M. N. I.

Bombay, 22d April 1827.

Major Stock 15th Regt. N. I.
Captain Hughes 50 Regt.
Captain Carder M. E. Regt.
Captain Maclean H. M. 13th Dragoon's.
Lieut. Gibb 14th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Dunlop 50 Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Ruffell 52 Regt. N. I.

To

MAJOR BAKER,

And the Gentlemen Passengers on board the Milford.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received your very kind letter, and in reply beg leave to assure you, I feel highly flattered, that the little attention in my power to pay—has met with your approbation.

The piece of Plate you so kindly offer I accept with pleasure and shall keep it in remembrance of those for whom I have the greatest esteem and regard.

Gentlemen in taking leave of you allow me to say you have my warmest wishes for your health and happiness wherever you go.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Sincerely yours,
W. J. JACKSON.

Bombay, 23d April 1827.

BOMBAY COURIER,—APRIL 28.

"At an early hour on Tuesday morning (says the *Globe*) Parliament-street, and and the avenues leading to the House of Lords, were filled with persons anxious to obtain a view of his Majesty, or at least of the procession in which he was to be so important a personage. On no former occasion do we recollect greater anxiety having been manifested. In the House of Lords itself, the portion appropriated for the use of the public was crowded to excess, and the heat was very oppressive; considering that up to a late hour on Monday afternoon none of the tickets of admission were issued, such a crowd could hardly have been expected. The preparations for the reception of his Majesty were not commenced until Monday night, at a late hour on Tuesday morning they were still incomplete. The delay in commencing them seems to have been occasioned by the uncertainty, as to whether the King, from the state of his health, would, or would not, open the Parliament in person. A few minutes before two o'clock, the firing of the guns announced the arrival of the King at the House of Lords, and at about five minutes before two his Majesty took his seat upon the Throne. The cheering from the outside, when his Majesty alighted from his carriage, was quite enthusiastic. The reception which he experienced must be very gratifying to his feelings; certainly if any thing had been wanting to prove that the popularity of his Majesty had in no degree abated, it would be found in the welcome which he obtained on Tuesday from the numerous, and, generally speaking, respectable crowd assembled to witness his visit to Parliament—The King being stated, and the buz which his entrance had occasioned his Majesty Commenced his speech.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have called you together at this time, for the special purpose of communicating to you the measure which I judged it necessary to take in the month of September for the admission into the ports of the United Kingdom of certain sorts of foreign grain not then admissible by law.

"I have directed a copy of the Order in Council, issued on that occasion, to be laid before you and I confidently trust that you will see sufficient reason for giving your sanction to the provisions of that Order, and for carrying them into effect.

"I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you that the hopes entertained at the close of last Session of Parliament respecting the termination of the war in the Burmese territories have been fulfilled, and that a peace has been concluded in that quarter highly honorable to the British arms and the Councils of the British Government in India.

"I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace and friendly understanding with me.

"I am exerting myself with unremitting anxiety, either singly, or in conjunction with my allies as well to arrest the progress of existing hostilities, as to prevent the interruption of peace in different parts of the world.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have directed the estimates of the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before you.

"I will take care that they shall be formed with as much attention to economy as the exigencies of the public service will permit.

"The distress which has pervaded the com-

Digitized by mandal assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

mercial and manufacturing classes of my subjects during the last twelve months has affected some imported branches of the revenue; but I have the satisfaction of informing you that there has been no such diminution in the internal consumption of the country, as to excite any apprehensions that the great sources of our wealth and prosperity have been impaired.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have deeply sympathised with the sufferings which have been for some time past so severely felt in the manufacturing districts of the country.

"I have contemplated with satisfaction the exemplary patience with which those sufferings have been generally borne.

"The depression under which the trade and manufactures of the country have been labouring has abated more slowly than I thought myself warranted in anticipating: but I retain a firm expectation that this abatement will be progressive, and that the time is not far distant, when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity."

During and previous to the delivery of the Speech great efforts were made by persons below the bar to obtain a full view of his Majesty, in order to judge from his looks of the state of his health. In our opinion he looked paler and thinner than he was a few months ago; but, making due allowance for the colours of his robes which would have the natural effect of giving an appearance of paleness to his countenance, it may perhaps be fairly said that he neither looks better nor worse than he did on his last visit to Parliament.

On leaving the House his Majesty was again welcomed with enthusiastic shouts, and with the strongest demonstrations of respect from the persons immediately near the Royal carriage. His Majesty acknowledged them with his usual condescension.

The greatest order was maintained both on the visit and return of his Majesty."

We are enabled to state on very good authority, that Archedeacon BARNES, late of Bombay, has been appointed BISHOP of CALCUTTA, in room of the deceased Bishop HEBER, and that Edward RYAN, Esq. an Irish Barrister, has been raised to the Calcutta Bench, vice Sir Anthony BULLER, It is added, that there is to be a Bishop at each of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

THE TIMES—DEC. 14.

ADVICES FROM PORTUGAL.

The rebels who penetrated into the province of Alemtejo, belong, at least the greatest part of them, to the regiments No. 2 of cavalry, and No. 17 of infantry, who had formerly deserted from the same province. They were positively furnished by the Spanish authorities with arms and every equipment, notwithstanding the repeated promises made by the Spanish Government.

The deserters who entered Portugal through the province of Tras os-Montes, belonged to the regiments 11 and 24, and were headed by the Marquis de Chaves, bringing, besides, in their train, many individual deserters from other corps, a number of Spanish lancers, and several peasants, Portuguese and Spaniards, armed and embodied in guerillas, which devastate the dwellings and villages through which they pass.

Will any respectable man still doubt that this is the *casus fœderis?*

The Portuguese Government seems to take all possible means to crush the rebellion. The corps which have already marched from Lisbon are all commanded by persons of undoubted confidence. The enthusiasm throughout all classes in Lisbon, and the resolution of maintaining themselves, and preserving for their descendants the institutions freely granted by a generous Sovereign, are as strong as can be wished; and the two Houses, composing the General Cortes, have shown great spirit, tempered by an admirable moderation, The militia has been armed in part, and number of young men, belonging to the nobility of the kingdom, had armed themselves, and had already marched against the rebels.

The famous circular which the Spanish Government addressed to the Portuguese and other Governments of Europe, pretending the expedition to have advanced under specific orders for the disarming of Portuguese deserters, the expulsion from Spain of the Marquis de Chaves, and Viscount de Canellas, &c. &c., which has already appeared in the newspapers, is signed the 27th November, namely, the day after the Spanish Government was fully acquainted with the entrance of those deserters into Portugal, and of course, with the impossibility of the execution of those orders which they pretended to give, as all the arms belonging to the Portuguese deserters had been previously restored to them, and as the Marquis de Chaves had already entered Portugal when the order was issued for his leaving Spain. Never was a greater or more palpable perfidy than this, committed by the Government of a civilized nation. Observing the unanimity which prevails in all the sensible part of the Portuguese nation, it appears evident that great acts must have been practised, and much money expended, to seduce the ignorant soldiery, who cannot distinguish betwixt right and wrong, and who, unhappily accustomed to think themselves entitled to interfere in the political changes of their country, (all former attempts to that effect having succeeded and never been punished), were led by a few despicable, low, ambitious Courtiers, to raise the standard of revolt, and light the fire-brands of civil war, in the country of their birth, expecting to be held up as true Royalists, and being perhaps received as liberators by some poor ignorant peasants on the frontiers, into whom fanatical ideas had been inspired, and who thought that liberal institutions were necessarily levelled against religion and the King; but even from those, the sentiments publicly expressed by the first men of the nation, and by the Patriarch himself, and by the Bishops before the assembled Cortes, will have the effect of removing their delusion, and opening their eyes upon the subject.

The Glocester, 74, Captain Horton, at Sheerness, the Melville, 74, Captain Hill, Spartiate, 74, Captain Warren, at Portsmouth, and the Windsor Castle, 80, Captain King, at Plymouth, are ordered to convey troops to Lisbon. The Wellesley, 74, Captain Falcon, that arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from the South American station, is also ordered upon the same service. The lower-deck guns are to be taken out to make room for the troops.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 12.—The troops about to embark for Corfu, received counter orders this day, and considerabl activity prevails in the naval department.

A work of a very curious, and, at this moment, particularly interesting nature, will appear in a few days from the pen of Mr. English. It relates to the companies which have risen into being in the years 1824, 1825, and 1826. It is a table containing many important particulars upon the subject of the mania, and placing before the eye a very comprehensive view of upwards of 600 companies.

GLASGOW HERALD,—DEC. 15.

On the 21st of November his Majesty stated in his Speech on opening the new Parliament, that the continued to recieve from all Foreign Powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace and friendly understanding with him; and upon the 11th of December he sends a Message to both Houses which must be considered as tantamount to a declaration of war against Spain.

The Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday, when speculating upon the probable object of so many troops leaving the Country, adds:—

"In the mean time, it is remarkable, that the most strenuous exertions are making in the Russian ports, that the Emperor Nicholas has ordered the immediate equipment of several ships of war, and that his dock-yards are full of bustle. We have to add, that letters have been received from Dantzic, stating the French Government has given the most extensive orders for Naval stores in that city, and that the Merchants are busily employed in making them up. On the whole, we regard the present as a juncture of peculiar interest."

An answer has, within these few days, been received in town from the Foreign Office, in reply to a memorial to Government respecting the British vessels which have been detained by the Brazilian squadron in the river Plate. It states, we understand, that all which His Majesty's Ministers at Rio de Janeiro can be instructed to do, in this respect, is to watch over the interests of British subjects, and to use the authority of his Government to secure for them the due administration of justice. This, it is added, we are informed, His Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro has already been instructed to do.

GALINGANIS MESSENGER,—DEC. 19.

We should not be surprised were Ministers to propose a tax on income derived from real property, to meet the expeness of the new war. We hope, at all events, that they will not have recourse to the old vile borrowing system; but that, if he people will have war, let them pay for war as it proceeds. If in reality it is a war with Spain, it is a stange turn of things that the Embroiderer of Petticoats—a King without credit or resources of any kind—should have attacked the Ally of the country, which has called him the names in question.—(HERALD.)

GALIGNANIS MESSENGER.—DEC. 21.

Under the Gallery of the House of Commons on Tuesday night, it was so crowded with Ambassadors and Members of Foreign Legations, that it was with some inconvenience the Sergeant at Arms was able to find accommodations for them all; and the Lobby, presented a no less extraordinary scene, being literally crowded up to the doors of the House with persons chiefly connected with the Stock Exchange, who were driving bargains on gaining intelligence from the House, as if they had been in the City.—(Examiner.)

The threat in an Evening Paper, with respect to General Quiroga, was, we think, ill-judged. In our opinion, if that General, or General Mina, or any other Ex-Spanish General, with followers, were to land in Spain, they would be attacked by the French; and if they were beaten, as it is probable they would, the French would avail themselves of a pretence on account of such attack—march their forces into Portugal, and take possession of it, as they did of Spain, except we could send a sufficient force to prevent them. But the question would be—could we send sufficient force? It is well known, that in England we have only 20,000 men altogether, and in Ireland 25,000, which latter it is said are barely sufficient to keep the discontented in order. What number of troops the French have in Spain does not appear, but we well know that France has, upon the whole, a very large disposable force. We saw how easily she poured 50,000 troops into Spain, and how easily she took possession of Spain, in spite of the bravery of Generals Mina, Quiroga, Riego, and other Constitutional Generals. We think that the English Government could not do a more dangerous thing than to give secret encouragement to the Spanish Refugees in this country, in any attempts the latter might make on Spain. Besides, it is beneath the dignity of England to build any hopes on the employment of the prescibed? We by no means liked that part of Mr. Canning's speech, any more than we did his let out respecting Sir Charles Stuart, and the Constitution the latter took in his pocket with him from Brazil to Lisbon. It is much if this Constitution does not cost us an immense sum of money it may endanger the Debt itsef. But what business had Sir Charles to busy himself respecting a Constitution? When the Spaniard had their Constitution and Cortes, they were not a whit more friendly towards England than Ferdinand and his Priests now are. In truth had the Spanish Cortes and Constitution lasted, South America would now have been under the domiuation of Spain—(HERALD.)

In the Chamber of Peers yesterday the project of the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, with the amendment proposed, was adopted by a majority of 141 against 5, and a grand deputation chosen by ballot to present it to his Majesty.

The following is a copy of a speech made by the Baron de Damas, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday:—

"NOBLE PEERS.

"The discussion about to open in your presence, lays under the obligation of making known to you the actual situation of our relations with the states whose interests are more particularly connected with the recent occurrences. To discharge this duty I know appear before you.

"At the time of the entrance of the French army into Spain, in 1823, the English Government demanded and obtained of France the promise that no hostility should be committed with regard to Portugal, and declared at that period that she considered herself bound by anterior treaties to go to the succour of that power, if it were attacked.

"Upon the breaking out of the recent troubles in Portugal, a similar declaration was made by England to Spain, and communicated to France as well as to all the Great Powers of the Continent; and it was agreed that Spain should not undertake any thing against Portugal, and that on her side England should take care that Portugal should not commit any at of hostility against Spain.

"We are bound in truth to say that England has fulfilled the engagement into which she entered; and that on their side all the powers have, in common accord, incessantly exerted themselves with the Spanish Cabinet to prevent it giving Portugal any ground to complain.

"Nevertheless, at the moment when this Cabinet gave an assurance that the arms taken from the refugees were about to be restored to the Portuguse Government; at the moment when orders were given for these refugees themselve to be removed from the frontiers, the latter entered Portugal in arms, and this sudden attack was attended with circumstances which leave us doubt of the co-operation of some Spanish authorities who were charged to disarm the refugees, and distribute them in the interior of the country.

"France who had been most ugent to prevent all hostility on the part of Spain; France, who had the greatest right to be listined to: France, whose intervention must have inspired Portugal and England with the fullest security upon the fulfilment of the engagements entered into by the Spanish Cabinet, could not have remained indifferent to occurrences, from which either contempt of her counsels, or the inability of following them appeared in so evident a manner; and the King's Government was under the necessity of immediately expressing its disapprobation by recalling its Ambassador from Madrid.

"France cannot contest with England the right given her, and even the duty imposed on her by a long series of treaties, to go to the succour of Portugal; she will continue her efforts to hinder a renewal of the acts which have authorised the measures taken by a British Cabinet; she will spare no pains to prevent a rupture between Spain and Portugal, and she hopes to succeeded therein; she had already, in concert with all her Allies, adopted towards the Cabinet of Madrid the steps best calculated to accomplish that end. She continues to receive from the British Cabinet the most positive assurances of its entire co-operation.

"Nothing that has taken place up to the time of the recent events or since, authorised the King's Government to entertain doubts upon the sincerity of these assurances; and on their other side, the King's Ministers have firmly resolved to counsel his Majesty to withhold his support to the Spanish Government, if by its own fault it should lay Portugal under the necessity of assuming a hostile attitude towards it.

"France, therefore, could not be reduced to the point of renouncing the advantages of peace, but by circumstances that we are far from anticipating; her good faith and dignity could not permit her to support unjust and violent acts, which have only taken place in contempt of the counsel she had given and the promises she received.

"It is by thus following the rules of justice, and respecting the faith of treaties and the rights of the other Powers, that France will preserve all her advantages for maintaining her own rights, and even those of Spain if they should be unjustly attacked.

"It is by defending the principles of order and legitimacy that England came victorious out of the long and bloody strugle that she supported against the French Revolution; and the same success would be secured to us if ever we were called in our turn to defend the same principles."

A letter of the 11th Instant from Vienna represents that the most perfect accord seems to exist between the Cabinet of London and that of Austria. The British Ambassador has frequent conferences with Prince de Metternich which are supposed to relate to the affairs of Portugal.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surgn John Patch, 7th Regt.
Capt. C. C Massey, 7th Regt.
Lieut. Tho's. Bell, 9th Regt.
Asst. Surgn C. McLachlan, Nizams Service.
Capt. Worthy, 18th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Whitlie, Golundaze Bn.
Capt. Waddington, Engineers.
Lieut. R. F. Bourchier, 4th Regt.
Capt. Head, Queens Royals.
Lieut. Carruther, Queens Royals.
Lieut. Sterling, Queens Royals.
Lieut. H. H. Doherty, 18th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 26th Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone, (Free Trader) Duncan Ritchie, Commander from Greenock, 17th Dec.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Syrang from Tankara Bunder.

1st May, Brig Spring (Free Trader) L. J. Hayne Commander, from England, left London August 11th 1826, Cape Nov. 26th, Mocha 16th March 1826.

Passengers per Spring.—Ensign Lucy, Ensign Danell Private Reeves.

DEPARTURES.—27th Armed Ketch Vigilant Doss Mahomed Syrang to Cutch.

29th Ship Sunbury, J. M. Budwell, Com. to the West Coast of Sumatra.

1st May, H. M. Ship Tamar, J. J. Gordon Bremur Esq. C. B. Captain, on a Cruize.

Do. H. M. Ship Atholl, J. A. Murray Esq. Capt. on a Cruize.

Do. H. M. Ship Pandora, W. C. Jervise Esq. Capt. on a Cruize.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Minstrel, for London.
Sarah, for ditto.
Fortune, (Brig) for ditto.
Allerton, for Liverpool.
Castlereagh, for China.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Ann, for ditto.
Golconda, for ditto.
Lowjee Family, for ditto.
Glenelg, for ditto.
Sherburne, for ditto.
Hercules, for ditto.
Caledonia, for ditto.
Sophia, for Malay Coast.
Britannia, (Brig) for Calcutta.
Illustre Almeida, for Madras and Calcutta,
Dadaboy, (Brig) for ditto.
Portuguese.—Santa Antonio, for Macao.
Conde de Rio Pardo, for ditto.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 12. The Schooner Leith, Capt. D. Glass, from the West Coast of Sumatra the 9th March.

The Ship John, arrived off Custom House Wednesday last.

April 13.—The English Ship Albion, Captain N. McLeod, from Liverpool the 5th November.

The Arab Ship Hammon Shaw, Captain Nacoda from Muscat the 19th Feb.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS

PER SHIP MARY ANN, CAPT. M. O'BRIEN, FOR LONDON.—Mrs. Wheeler; Misses Green and Burton; Reverend Mr. Perawne; Mrs. Perawne and three, children; Lieutenant Young; Edward Mathews Richard Harding, and Edward Cronim, Esquires; Captain Stewart H. M. 14th Regiment; Lieutenant Dickson, 51st Native Infantry; Lieutenant Sweney and Hayland, H. M. 87th Regiment; William Weller, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; and thirty-eight Invalids of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service.

PER SHIP ARGARIS, CAPT. W. SMITH FOR THE ISLE OF FRANCE.—Captain Vine; Mr. William Semdry, Shipwright.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,—April 10, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—The Susan, and Rosella, (brig) passed down.

SAUGOR.—The Duke and Dourado, Bedford, (P.) outward bound remain.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 14, Ship Speke, Captain R. Harrison, from Port Jackson the 28th January.

15, H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain C. S. O'Neill, from a Cruize.

16, Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell, from Rangoon the 30th March.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

THIS IS LOVE,

To sigh for hours at Beauty's feet,
To start when rival steps draw near,
With ardent warmth her glance to meet,
And pour soft flatteries in her ear;
To kneel, till won by fairer forms
And brighter eyes, and then forsake,
And while new hope, new fancy warms,
To leave her trusting heart to break:
This passion haunts our earthly span,—
This is the wavering love of *Man!*

To seek one form in early youth,
To court no gaze, no vow beside,
To hold through life an holy truth,
Which firmest proves when deepest tried,
And like the diamond's sparkling light
Can halls and palaces illume,
Yet shines more cheering and more bright
In scenes of darkness and of gloom:
This faith descends from realms above,—
This, this is *Woman's* changeless love!

M. A.

ADDRESS TO THE GREEKS.

Arise! Sons of the Greeks! ye whose parents of yore,
Have withstood the proud mandates of tyrants at home;
And exalt with firm vigour the standard of war
Nor crouch low to the nod of the Ottoman dome.

Oh! Remember the brave who so gallantly bled
In the cause of their country on Marathon's plain:
Are the Sons of those heroes to gallantry dead?
Can they suffer unmoved so disgraceful a stain.

Must the turban and crescent prevail on the shore,
Where freedom and liberty boast to have dwelt?
Are her patriot spirits existing no more,
To atone for the insults she lately has felt?

Oh! think of the days when fair Athens as Queen,
Sat enthroned midst her fame and her temples in honour,
Such a tempest as this who could then have forseen,
Which her sins and her crimes are now heaping upon her!

Think of Corinth and Sparta, while still in their bloom,
While her patriot heroes were covered with bays:
What Soothsayer could then have predicted the doom,
That was hovering o'er their degenerate days?

Oh ye Greeks! can ye e'en for a moment forget
The brave deeds of your fathers in history's page?
Is the Sun that so brightly shone over them set?
Do their actions no more form the songs of the age?

Arise! Sons of the Greeks! for the hour is at hand,
The enemy shout, and the choice must be made?
Can ye bear to be slaves in a base tyrant's land?
Rather die in the field where your fathers were laid!—

Then rise up, and repel, the assults of the foe,
Nor be daunted by every vile! coward's alarms:
And remember, whenever a comrade lies low,
This brave soul flies to Heaven in Victory's arms!—

SECUNDER.

(Continued from the last Page.)

April 18, Brig Dolphin, Captain DeSilva, from Vizagapatam 26th March.

19, Ship Anne Marie, Captain Le Pelletier, from Bordeaux the 18th August 1826, Bombay the 17th Cannanore 30th March, and Pondicherry 17th April.

20, H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. Stoddart, from a Cruize.

DEPARTURES.—April 15, Ship Rockingham, Captain A. Fotheringham, for London

Do. French Ship Marie Magdelaine, Captain B. Villeanbert, for Pondicherry.

16, Ship Speke, Captain R. Harrison, for Calcutta.

17. Ship Malvina, Captain T. M'Dermott, for Masulipatam.

April 18, H. M. Ship Java Captain W. S. Carroll, C B., for Penang.

Do. H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. Stoddart, on a Cruize.

18, Brig Futta Salam, Captain C. Tacket, for Porto Novo.

19, Ship Atlas, Captain F. Hunt, for London.

19. Brig Thistle, Captain T. G. Lear, to Singapore and Manilla.

Do. Ship Malabar, Capt. W. S. Skitter, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Friday the 20th Instant, Mr. John Mason to Mrs. Jane Bates, widow of the late Mr. Conductor Bates of the Madras Establishment.

On the 23d instant, at the Portuguese Church in Town, by His Excellency the Bishop, Luis Fernandes Esq. to Miss Anna Joaquina de Noronha.

BIRTHS.—At Ryepore, on Monday the 16th of April the Lady of Captain H. C Sandys, Superintendent of Affairs, of a Son.

At Matoonga, on Sunday morning the 22d Inst. the Lady of Captain Burton Artillery of a Son.

At Ambrolie, on the 26th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Mignan, Commanding Resident's Escort at Bussorah, of a Daughter.

On the 28th April, the Lady of James Morley, Esq. of a daughter.

At the Cottage, On the 28th ultimo. The Lady of Vaccinating Surgeon Archibald Graham, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday 25th Instant, Mrs. Sarah Kilkenny, wife of Conductor John Kilkenny, of the Ordance Department, aged 31 years, after a lingering illness of eighteen months, caused by a jungle fever, which she was attacked with at Salsette, whither she had accompanined her husband, who had been attached to the camp equipage of the Hon'ble the Governor, and which she bore with chrisian fortitude and resignation to the will of her Divine Master, leaving her disconsolate husband and three small children to deplore their irreparable and untimely loss. She was an affectionate wife—a tender mother—and a sincere friend.

At Ryepore on Friday the 20th April. the infant Son of Captain H. C. Sandys Superintendent of affairs.

CALCUTTA.

DEATHS—At Calcutta, on the 9th April, Mrs. Elizabeth Webster, Wife of Mr. J. Webster, Civil Engineer, aged 18 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th instant, Mr. J. Julian, assistant in the Police Office, aged 65 years, leaving a large family and friends to lament his loss.

On the 8th instant, at Barrackpore, Captain T. W. Incell, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Chittagong, on the night of the 1st April, of the Hooping Cough, after a short illness, William Morton, the infant Son of Major William Dunlop, 52d Regiment, aged 2 months and 14 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangolore, on the 11th instant, by the Revd. W. Malkin, A. B. Captain James Crokat, Military Pay-master Mysore Division of the Army, to Sarah Anne, youngest Daughter of Valentine Munbee, of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

On Wednesday, the 18th of April, at St. George's Church, Choultry Plain, by the Rev. R. W. Moorsom, B. A. Samuel Smith, Esq of the Civil Service, to Miss Eliza Annesley.

BIRTHS.—On the morning of the 14th instant, in Vepery, Mrs. E. Gordon, of a Son.

At Cochin, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Haleman, 15th Regiment N. I of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Clough, of the 11th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter

On the 16th instant, at Wallajahbad, the Lady of Lieutenant James Campbell, 33d N. I. of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 28th ultimo, the Wife of Laboratory Serjeant Thomas Broadbear, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—In Black Town, saturday evening the 14th instant, Mr. Charles Fonceca, second Son of Mr. T. Fonceca, aged 16 years, after a tedious and lingering illness of several months, which he bore with pious resignation and fortitude

After a short illness at Samulcotta, on the 24th ultimo, very sincerely lamented by his friends and Brother Officers, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Owen, late of the 22d Regiment N. I.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVENMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		APRIL 4, 1827.	SELL.
25	8	Remittable Loan, at 6 per Cent. Prem.	24 8
1	12	per Cent. Loan, Disct.	2 4
0	12	New 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct.	1 4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	9 0
Ditto on Government Bills	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	8 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1-11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1-11½
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	86

Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.

BENGAL BANK SHARES—Premium 5,400 to 5,200

PRICES OF BULLION.

Dollars,	per 100 Rupees	207 0
Sovereigns,	each ditto	11 8
Guineas,	ditto ditto	11 0
Old Gold Mohurs,	ditto	18 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT; THE 29TH MARCH, 1827.

Mr. G. W. Bacon, Magistrate of Cawnpore. THE 5TH APRIL, 1827.

Mr. A. Heyland, Register of the Zillah Court at Nuddeah.

THE PEDESTRIAN.
No. IX.

BHURTPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—In my opinion a literary olio cannot be complete without a little of the bitter as well as its opposite; and he who will endeavour to depict men and things, at the same time paying a regard to truth, must exhibit traits of humanity in their original colour, even though they should offend the fastidious; and diseased must the temperament of that mind be, which is offended at general strictures dispassionately written with a view to public benefit. The PEDESTRIAN is neither a neglected or misanthropic being, altho' he should preserve an independence of opinion which misfortune has never been able to bias, or success to degenerate. He is as far from fulsome adulation, as even an intention of disrespect to his superiors. He can admire to enthusiasm a great or good character, and despise with the most profound contempt that native littleness, which in the garb of arrogance very often usurps the place of silent worth. However, the nature of the PEDESTRIAN's rambles will seldom bring him in contact with disagreeable traits of character, and never personal ones; for he takes that writer to be very little better than an assassin, who would devote the energies of his head and heart to personal enmity, even should that have arisen from public motives; indeed nothing but the clearest demonstration of the offender's being above or beyond the reach of justice, could for a moment (and that but lamely) justify it. Enough of this—our progress has too long been impeded.—With some degree of caution, under cover of the breastworks, I proceeded silently along, ever and anon seeing something new to admire in this gigantic scene of War's most tremendous operations, until I came to the first battery on my route; and here a new scene displayed itself: save the roaring of the cannon and the word of command, all was activity and silence; the men were stript to their shirts, and those tucked up above their elbows; whilst the profuse perspiration apparent on every face, shewed the laborious nature of their employment, The powder and sweat together, had accumulated on every exposed part, which rendered them as dark to the sight as the effects of their bloody labour must appear to the feeling mind. A faint effort of the imagination might realize in part a scene in Milton's heavenly conflict; and however good the cause of the side we espouse, a secret sight will still escape for suffering humanity. I ascended from the trench to the battery, and stood beside the officer commanding it, who had the kindness not to notice my presumption. Through a small interstice betwixt the gabions, I had an opportunity of observing the effects of our guns, ; the astonishing wall around the city, as an artillery man informed me, was of stone, cased with mud, to the thickness of ten or twelve feet, and towards the top entirely of the same, strengthened by trunks of trees of an amazing thickness; and as the fire could have no effect on the body of the wall, it was principally directed to what they called pareing, *i. e.* taking a little at a time of the top, by which means the trees which were interspersed became exposed to view, and shewed the formidable obstacles we had to contend with. The wall itself shewed the ignorance, of those who projected it in the science of fortification: it was so high that they could scarcely bring a gun to bear upon the trenches; what they could, had been previously dismounted; and were it not for the jinjal and matchlock-men ever on the alert if they could but see the shadow of a white face, our loss upon the whole had been much less. "And now," continued my informant. "from the great strength of the walls, our main hopes are in the mines for making practicable breaches." As the commandant of the battery was laying one of the guns, I placed myself opposite, in order to discern the direction when a ball came whistling thro' the embrasure, and, passing between us, was picked up by a man on the other side of the trench. "Escape the first," methought as I passed on to an eminence from whence I could have a more extended view. At intervals along the wall you could now and then see a white turban, which would vanish in a moment, denoting the dread they were in from a number of little Goorka Light Infantry who were fearlessly exposed, and sniping from below. Of all the natives at the siege, none possessed the daring intrepidity of those little heroes; nor did I ever see a body of men more fondly attached to us. The Goorka takes the white soldier for his model, and in bravery I have never seen him fall an atom short of his prototype. With a true mountain pride they despise the lowlander, nor will they admit the least freedom from the Sepoy; whilst, on the contrary, they are unceasing in little kind attentions to the European with whom they come in contact; in fact they remind one of the Scottish Highlanders in days of yore, who altho' sanguinary in conflict, possessed a loyal devotedness, and inherent bravery, combined with every martial virtue; and however wrong they may have been applied, will still occupy an high place in the annals of generous chivalry. They have disappeared for ever; we sigh that they have so; yet reason disapproves the generous aspiration. In the hands of a wise government, who may temper their ferocity by the moderation of example, the Goorkas bid fair to be the most useful soldiers in India; and should the day ever come that we should want a check upon the great body of regulars. I know of no men who from their inborn prejudices are more fit to be made one. *Divide et impera* is an old saying, and it has been sometimes found necessary to put it in practice; but in this case a word to the wise ought to be sufficient

Sir, I remain, &c.
March 23, 1827. A PEDESTRIAN.
The India Gaz. April 2.

Madras.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday. April 18.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees . . 27 *Premium*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. . . . . 25 *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees. ¾ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106¾ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees. . . . . 2¼ *Discount*

His Excellency Rear Admiral GAGE, embarked yesterday morning on board of the Flag Ship the *Java*, under the Salute due to his rank, which was returned on H. M. Ship *Java* getting under weigh about 2 o'clock last afternoon. H. M. Ship *Champion*, Captain Stoddart got under weigh at the same time, but we are informed from good authority that she will shortly return to these Roads, where she is likely to remain for some time. The report therefore of the *Champion's* being about to proceed to Bombay to undergo repairs seems unfounded.

The Brig *Dolphin*, Captain DeSilva, from Vizagapatam the 26th March, arrived yesterday.

The Ship *Malvina*, Captain M'Dermot, sailed on Tuesday evening for Masulipatam.

We are extremely sorry to announce the death of our late Commodore, SIR JAMES BRISBANE, *Kt.* and C. B. at Port Jackson on the 28th December last. In consequence of this melancholy event, the Hon. Capt. DUNDAS, as Senior Officer, assumed the Command of the *Warspite*, which vessel sailed in prosecution of her voyage to South America on the 29th December. LADY BRISBANE and family proceeded thence on the *Warspite* for the purpose of returning to England from that station.

H. M. Ship *Fly*, Captain Wetherall, may be daily expected here from Port Jackson. We understand that Captain Wetherall has received his Commission of Post Captain from England, and will resign the Command of the *Fly* on her arrival at this Port to Captain Pennell, (late Lieutenat of H. M. Ship *Cyrene*) who has been promoted to the rank of Commander, and to the Command of the *Fly*.

Government Gazette,—April 19.

Europe.

BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,—NOVEMBER 10.

A Meeting of the Shareholders and Proprietors of the London University was held on Monday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Council appointed to forward the objects for which the University is intended to be founded. There were present from 140 to 150 gentlemen, among whom were observed Mr. Brougham, Mr. Hume, Col. Leicester Stanhope, Colonel Jones, J, L, Goldsmidt, Esq., and many other warm supporters of the Institution.

The Right Hon. Lord AUCKLAND was called to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that the object of calling the Proprietors together was, that of affording a full and complete intercourse between the Council and Shareholders. The Report, which the Secretary would read, contained a full statement of the situation of affairs, as regarded the receipts and expenditure, and of the measures which had been already taken for the building of the University.

The minutes of the last Meeting having been read, the Secretary to the Council, Dr. Cox, read the Report, of which the following is a copy:—The First Report of the Council to the General Meeting of Proprietors, held 30th October, 1826, states, that the number of shares on which the deposit has been increased to 1,157, in addition to which upwards of 143 shares have been subscribed by individuals of the greatest respectability, on which, owing to various causes, the payment of the deposit has been delayed, but may be considered perfectly secure. The total amount of shares actually subscribed may be thus stated as amounting to 1,300. The Council were desirous of obtaining further subscriptions to the extent of 1,500, constituting the sum of 150,000*l.*, the smallest amount of capital prescribed by the deed: but obstacles presented themselves, arising not less from actual pecuniary difficulties under which many laboured, who would otherwise have zealously supported the cause, than from the general prevalence of that distrust which the failure of many speculative undertakings had induced. Several individuals, however, took upon themselves to subscribe the deficient 200 shares, for which they have consented to become responsible in all respects, subject only to the sanction of the Proprietors to a declaration, that the capital of the Institution shall be considered as limited to the sum of 150,000*l.* until such 200 supplemental shares shall be replaced by subscribers to that amount. The capital required having been thus provided for (exclusive of 855*l.* contributed by way of donation), the Council was enabled to proceed in the exercise of the powers confided to them; but the only material step taken by them has been, a selection from among the several plans submitted to them of that designed by Mr. Wilkins. The Council were determined to take no step in this important part of their trust, without first ascertaining and limiting the utmost extent of expense to which any contract or engagement might lead them; they advertised for tenders

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2D 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

by public competion, for the execution of the works. The lowest offer was made by Messrs. Lee, who engaged to complete the buildings for the sum of 107,000*l.*, exclusive of stone ornaments, to the amount of about 3,000*l.* This sum exceeds by 20,000*l.* the estimate made by Mr. Wilkins, who, in explanation, has stated that his specification in the quality or amount of the materials, goes far beyond the usual course of building, his main object having been to give durability and beauty to a building which would find but few in this country to vie with it. In the present state of the subsription, and with the design of the building so far matured, the Council consider themselves fully justified in assuming that, after making a more adequate allowance for any probable defalcation, a clear sum of 100,000*l.* will still remain available for the immediate objects of the Institution; and, after minute consideration of the circumstances, they feel assured that, with this sum at their disposal, a portion of the building may be forthwith erected, adequate to the accommodation of the medical school, and of all the classes composing the more essential parts of a good education, leaving a sufficient surplus for the purchase of a library and museum, and as much as may be absolutly requisite for salaries to Professors. A portion of the building comprising the library, two museums, four great theatres of instruction, and about 26 other rooms, and affording ample accommodation for the objects immediately proposed, will require an outlay, including fittings of about 50,000*l.*, to which adding 10,000*l.* for the library and museum, and a like sum to meet contingencies, salaries, and other incidental expenses, the whole would amount to 70,000, which, with the 30,000*l.* already paid for the and, make up the sum of 100,000*l.* To that exent, for the present, the Council would bound their views, not doubting for a moment, that as the building proceeds, and the merits of the undertaking are gradually developed, it will obtain such additional encouragement and support by an increase of subscriptions to the extent of 300,000*l.*, the maximum of capital contemplated by the deed of settlement), as will, at no distant day, amply provide for the completion of the buildings, and for the full establishment of the Institution on as liberal a scale as its most sanguine friends can desire. The Council therefore propose that the contracts for the building be entered into, and that the foundations to be excavated, which will be done under a distinct contract, and at a cost not exceeding 1,000*l.*; for the accomplishment of which, further instalments of 10 per cent. on the subscriptions, at intervals of six months, will, it is believed, prove perfectly adequate. Three months may probably elapse before preparations can be completed, after which the Council propose an Address to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, requesting him to lay the first stone of the building, his Royal Highness having been pleased to add his name to the List of Proprietors, at the same time expressing much interest in the success of the Institution, and announcing his intention of becoming one of the first donors to the library."

The Report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be circulated among the Shareholders.

Mr. BROUGHAM said that a most important duty now devolved on the Council—that of choosing fit and proper Professors in the various branches of Science; that duty would occupy some time, and it would be paying dearly for a few months, if a bad selection should be the result of a horrid examination. He thought, however, that in 18 months, the University would be opened for the admission of Students.

Thanks were then voted to Lord ACKLAND and the Council, for their exertions.

THE COLLECTOR OF CAWNPOORE.

A Tale.

On a fine dry morning, in the month of December, just as the early sun, unveiling his glory, him began to absorb the dews and bathe the whole landscape in splendour, I arrived at the station of Cawnpore. My boat was moored to the bank of the Ganges, and my servants preparing their breakfast, when our attention was arrested by the sound of a bugle, evidently at a great distance. My Chuprassee came towards me, and said that a review was to take place in half an hour.

It would be idle to attempt any lengthened description of the cantonment of Cawnpore. Its situation is almost desitute of natural beauty, or indeed, interest of any kind. Let the reader fancy a huge, uncultivated, sandy plain, which, during the period of the hot winds, sends up into the air vast clouds of dust, covering the houses and trees, and penetrating even into the interior of the former, and he will have a pretty accurate idea of the general site of the place. The inhabitants must be inconceivably annoyed by these sandy exhalations, which are known to settle densely on the very tables and chairs within those bungalows most exposed to their influence. Directly across the plain was the evening drive, throughout which there is scarcely a single object near or in perspective, upon which the eye may rest with pleasure; whilst the great distance between the cavalry lines and those of the infantry, deprives the officers of that sociability so desirable, and indeed necessary for their comfort. Nevertheless, with all its disadvantages, Cawnpore is not, to the traveller, quite uninteresting. Nature has been careful to vindicate herself from the charge of utter unprofitableness. The broad Ganges glides along with smooth and steady pace, beneath a towering cliff, overgrown in many places with shrubs and flowers. Upon the summit of this barrier stand several well-built houses, dispersed without any regard to regularity;—some approach almost to the very edge of the cliff; others are considerably in the back ground:—but each possesses large gardens within its ornamental enclosure.

The sun not having fully risen at the time my boat was moored, I had a delightful opportunity of enjoying that slight breeze which seldom fails, in India, to accompany the uprising of the great luminary, and which, to an European, is particularly agreeable, investing all nature with double freshness and beauty. On arriving at the cantonments, I found the troops already assembled, and was surprised to see so fine a display, which was the more unlooked for, as I had received frequent accounts of the fearful alteration wrought by a few hot summers in the appearance of European forces.

The Collector of Cawnpore had been, in other days, my most confidential friend; and now, after an interval of many years, I found myself at the place wherein he resided. The anticipated interview agitated as well as interested me. Youth had flown over our heads with all its fresh and buoyant feelings, and we had entered the shady part of life's road. What a variety of events had meanwhile occurred, of moment to both, and calculated to modify greatly, if not altogether to alter, former opinions and sentiments! With a portion of my friend's intermediate history I had from time to time become acquainted; and it was of a character to excite a reasonable expectation, that I should find him, not only changed in person, but, in the words of the poet, a "sadder and a wiser man."

The Collector was on the ground; but so surrounded by natives both of high and low caste, who flocked to pay their respects to the man of office, that I saw plainly our meeting under such circumstances, would be constrained and embarrassing. I therefore avoided him for the present; and, on the termination of the review, inquired my way to his residence. Having learnt that the master of the house was "at home," I was ushered into a handsome room, wherein breakfast was laid in considerable style, and apparently for a large party. The room was, however, empty; and I paced about for some time, without having my cogitations in any way disturbed. At length my friend entered; and the first warm salutations having been exchanged, we took seats immediately opposite each other. "You see a great change in me, George!" said I. "But, so far as I am qualified to judge, you are still more altered." The fact was, I had left my friend a fine, handsome young fellow, without a grain of affectation; whilst the person I now addressed was at all points, a perfect dandy! My expression of countenance, as I spoke did not escape him, and, in a somewhat subdued tone, he replied:—"We are both changed, my friend!—but with this difference: You had a mind strong enough to overcome your trials—I had not. My sufferings have been very great." He paused; and then grasping my hand with earnestness, added,—"Oh, could you have come to me, when I wrote entreating you to do so, I might have been spared all!"

"George," exclaimed I, "we will not dash our first hour of meeting with melancholy: we will breakfast before we go into matters of interest—but—excuse me—you except company."

"No," answered he, "I shall admit no visitors while you you stay. The preparations you see are not more than ordinary, for I have always casual lookers-in, and it is my cue," proceeded he smiling and sighing at the same time, "to keep a large establishment and an open house—not to say say, that society is to me a blessing!"

Breakfast having been served and removed, and the domestics having retired, the Collector fell into a fit of astraction, which rendered it evident that my arrival had been the stimulus by which certain feelings of deep painfulness had been awakened in his mind. He was obviously unhappy, and unable to endure the contrast with former days, which the presence of his old bosom-companion could not fail to excite. It was, plain, also, that in his general intercorse with the world, he was playing a part; the defence and sophistications of which had fallen to the ground before the consciousness of our former unreserved communion.

At length I attempted to rouse him from this mood. He had quitted his chair, and was striding across the room with hurried steps, when I arose, and putting my arm within his, insensibly brought him to my own pace. We had, in this manner, taken a few turns, when he abruptly stopped; and, looking into his face, I perceived his cheeks overspread by a deadly paleness. His eyes were fixed with a wild and desperate expression, and his whole countenance was that of a maniac. "George!" exclaimed I, with a slight emotion of fear. He did not answer: but seizing a large carving-knife from the table brandished it over his head Astonishment at this unlooked-for scene, mingled with compassion for the chief actor in it, deprived me of all power of utterance, and I gazed on him for a while motionless, until his close advance reminded me of the danger of a madman's neighbourhood. With an instinct of self-defence, I laid my hand on his arm, and was about to expostulate, when, after a loud and unnatural laugh, he whispered in my ear, "You think me mad! but I am still sane enough to defend myself, by plunging this weapon deep into the heart of the first man who shall attempt to lay a finger on me. No, no! I have some time before me yet—the hour of disgrace is not arrived!"

"Be not weak enough," said I, "to suspect your true friend. There is no cause for alarm. Sit down, and compose yourself." Whilst I spoke, the paroxysm subsided: and, suffering me to take the knife away, he threw himself upon a sofa.

My interest was painfully excited, and numerous bitter fancies swept across my brain. I repeated to myself the mysterious expressions, "I have time before me *yet!* the *hour of disgrace* has not *arrived!*" These feelings at length became unbearable; and laying my hand on the Collector's shoulder, to engage his attention, I addressed him thus: "George, this meeting is a sad one: do not aggravate its sadness by reserve. You surely do not—you cannot—doubt my sincerity. Tell me, therefore, the nature of your apprehensions. Tell me honestly *why* you fear, and *what* you fear, and let us see whether your peace of mind cannot be restored."

His features gradually relaxed, and he appeared to feel sensible of his impetuous error in doubting for a moment my friendly intentions. Tears started into his eyes, and he was in fact, completely subdued;—after a considerable struggle he exclaimed,—"I am a villian, Charles! every way unworthy of your interest or regard: I do not even deserve your pity, and will not ask it. Why, indeed, should you listen to my story? The utmost exertion of your friendly nature would be insufficient to lighten my woes."

I used every possible effort to calm a mind so perturbed, and succeeded, after some time, in inducing him to disclose some of his griefs, though that particular portion which was calculated to throw a light over the dreadful scene before described, was not communicated until twelve months after, when a confidential and heart-breaking letter from him, related fully the misfortunes and downfal of the Collector of Cawnpoore.

Having made the partial explanation alluded to, my friend proceeded:—"I am shortly to be married, Charles, to Charlotte. She is young and amiable, and will restore cheerfulness to my home, which has of late been more dismal to me than a prison. My father, indeed will not easily forgive me for marrying again," and, after a pause, he muttered shudderingly, "but his curse will be upon me ere long, whether I disobey him in this instance or not—so no matter." Then resuming his former tone, he continued:—"It will protract my fate, by deceiving enemies as well as friends with regard to my circumstances. The splendour of the preparations for my wife's reception has already been of service:—and if I can prevail on————to lend me a few thousands more (meaning rupees), all will do well for a few years, by which time my father may be appeased, and assist me—and—"

"George," said I, interrupting him somewhat indignantly, "you are indeed an altered man. What! systematically keep up a show which your real means do not warrant! And recollect your former marriage:—the feeling of love, and hope, and admiration, you lavished on her who deprived you, by her shameless conduct, of happiness, your father's regard—nay, almost of your reason. Will you again risk your peace, by a union with one of whom you confess yourself to know little, and who probably only assents to your proposal on account of your high situation as collector, and may plunge you deeper into debt by extravagance? At all events, as an honourable man, you surely cannot propose to her without confiding the state of your circumstances."

"You cannot," answered he, "participate in my feelings, and therefore are incapable of giving me advice. I have a part to play, and will not flinch from it, though all the fabled Furies were let loose upon me." After a pause, he added, "Stay with me a few days; I will introduce you to Charlotte, and you shall find that, in society, I am quite another man. You must forget," proceeded he, with a smile, the joyless expression of which went to my heart, "that you have been behind the curtain, and remember only your old associate."

"Forgive me," said, I after some hesitation, "for not complying with your request. While you entertain your present views, I cannot be of service to you, except, perhaps, in a pecuniary point of view; and I will not remain a regretful spectator of plans which I do not approve, and which I believe to be prejudicial to your best interests. Promise me," I continued, "that you will abandon these, and unite earnestly and candidly with your father (whose co-operation I will vouch for) and myself, in our efforts to release you from your embarrassments, and to render your services beneficial to your family, and I will readily accede to your wishes."

He seemed for a while struck with the seriousness of my manner; and I watched with no slight interest the shades of expression which chassed each other across his inteligent face. But, alas! the chain was too deeply riveted; and he at length said firmly, seeking as it were a plausible pretext for his pertinacity,—"No! never, while I live will I desert Charlotte! I know she loves me; I am engaged to her: and though, God knows, I am bad enough, I will not add to other atrocities the deception of a confiding woman."

"Deception! George; are you not about to decive her still more painfully? Is she not ignorant of the state of your affairs? Be honest enough, I conjure you—at least be honest enough to set her right on this head. If she really loves you, your circumstances will be of minor importance, and she will have nothing to reproach you with hereafter."

"I cannot," replied he. "As soon as I am known to be involved, I am nobody: my credit will cease, and my only means of support—the collectorship of this place—will be withdrawn. I cannot, Charles: it is impossible. Do not urge it; for, I repeat, nothing shall influence me to alter my determination. I am undone—miserable! but I deserve all."

The dead silence which ensued was broken in upon by a servant knocking at the door of the apartment, and delivering a note to his master. I rose, took my hat and told the Collector that, purposing to leave Cawnpore on the morrow, I would call again in the evening to bid him farewell.

I rushed impetuously into the open air, sprang upon my horse, and felt relived by finding myself again surrounded by the gay and bright element. My heart was oppressed unspeakably by the scene I had gone through, and the bitter disappointment I Experinced. I had what to meet? A valued and honourable friend, saddened, perhaps, by a conflict with the world, but still pure and worthy. What had I found? A broken-spirited criminal—(for the fact was too plain!)—seeking to hide, by contemptible foppery, the writhings of a conscience not yet callous, and to perpetuate an unnatural show of prosperity by vile means. "Is it possible," thought I, "that he has converted to his own purposes the funds officially entrusted to him?" By a strong exertion of self-command I repressed the idea. He had acknowledged the having received assistance from a Native, and to this circumstance I clung with a sort of desperate hope, seeking rather to attribute George's ravings to a disordered intellect, than to give them the interpretation, alas, too obvious. I was startled from these speculations by feeling the lash of a whip across my shoulder. I turned sharply round, to see from whom this familiar salutation proceeded, and saw the Collecter riding, or rather, walking his horse close behind mine.

"You were thinking of me, Charles!" said he;" "and I have followed to prevent your good heart being unnecessarily distressed. Now promise me two things: first, that you will come back to tiffin, and secondly, that you will think no more of this morning's folly. I have my dark moments, and regret that you should have arrived at a time when my mind has been unusally irritated. Do not refuse to shake hands with me;" and on looking up, I perceived George's held out.

"You need not fear my estrangement," said I, mournfully, giving him my hand; "you have nothing to fear from me: but I cannot easily forget what has grieved me more than I can express; and I both pity and condemn your

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want of virtuous resolution."

My horse's head was once more turned towards the Collector's residence; and as we entered the gate, he again entreated me to dismiss the subject for ever.

"To-night," observed he, "this house will be a scene of merriment. I have a ball, and Charlotte is to see the establishment, of which she will soon be mistress, to the best advantage. Every thing will be gay and splendid; and I—yes I—shall appear happy."

We entered the room where tiffin was laid; and being too deeply afflicted to speak, I walked for a while to the bow-window which looked out upon the compound*, a treat only to be enjoyed in the cold season: for during the summer months the Venetian doors are obliged to be closed all day to keep the house cool, glass being a great source of heat.

Tiffin having been despatched, we resumed our seats over the fire. George's mind was calmer at this moment than as I had reason to think, for many a day before or after. He shook me warmly by the hand, over and over again, assuring me that his spirits that evening would, for once, be real. Our conversation was interrupted by the Sirdar, † who came to remind his master that it was time to dress. He quitted me, saying that he had ordered an early *tête-à-tête* dinner for us, and I was left to pursue the train of my reflections alone. The singular situation of my friend engrossed my whole thoughts, except when they reverted to the kindred subject of his intended bride. Poor Charlotte! thought I, like too many of your sex, vanity must have induced you to accept the hand of a man double your age, with an impaired constitution and a young family, merely because he can put you at the head of a dashing establishment. The golden dream will vanish after a few years—it may be after a few short months—and show you a deceiver, perhaps a madman, for your husband!

Dinner was now announced, and partaken of without one word having fallen from either, beyond the mere ceremonies of the table; at length, after the whole of the servants had retired, and nearly one chillum ‡ had been exhausted, "I am about to leave you," said I, "perhaps for ever. Do not suffer me to go hence with a heavy heart. Promise me faithfully that you will act as every honest man should do, and not plunge the lady, to whom you are engaged, blindfold into misfortune."

His countenance underwent many changes, and his heart must surely have trembled whilst he gave me the required pledge, and swore the thing he intended not. Oh, George, too true was your own assurance of your being a fallen man!

[*To be continued.*]

All the accounts respecting the intentions of CHARLES agree in giving the French Government credit for sincerity in reprobating the measure of the Spanish authorities. If this be so, and if France cordially act with Great Britain, the case is stripped of all semblance of difficulty. So very easy, indeed, on this supposition, will be the settlement, that the proceeding in Parliament on the subject may appear to partake rather too much of parade. *Ferdinand*, without the assistance of the King of France, would be but small prey for the British. The absurdity, however, of the French not compelling *Ferdinand* to abstain from an aggression which they deprecate, is so great, that there is a strong tendency in the public to imagine that it is not on account of Spain alone that there is so much note of warlike preparation.

On the supposition that the French are sincere in disproving the hostility of *Ferdinand* to the Portuguese Constitution, the occasion exists for British troops in the Peninsula. Notes, surely, to quiet the King of Spain. Mr. CANNING must have some ulterior view. The Times hints the probability of England and France uniting, and insisting upon the establishment of a representative government in Spain. By this, or by other means, Mr. CANNING, it may be fancied, mediates the retirement, before long, of the French from the Peninsula.

With regard to the effect of the rupture upon trade, it has been beneficial. It has induced a disposition to buy; and a great deal of cotton, yarn, and other commodities have, since Thursday morning, changed hands.

Notices of the ships and troops about to be despatched to Oporto and Lisbon will be found in other parts of this publication. Steam vessels are to be employed; and will be signally useful in the conveyance of troops from one part of the coast to another.

On Wednesday the House of Peers adjourned to the 8th February. The Commons had not finished their business when our Private Correspondence was dispatched.

Private Correspondence.

Royal Exchange, London, Wednesday Evening, Dec. 13.

The panic has considerably increased this morning. In the first instance, its effects were chiefly confined to the English market, but it has now spread among the foreign stocks, unhinging all of them materially in value, and rendering some of them wholly unsaleable. A sudden scarcity of money, one of the first consequences of a panic, has arisen in the city, produced partly by large sales of stock and partly by the calling in of loans on the security of stock by the bankers and merchants, who have suffered too recently by a similar confidence, not to be extremely susceptible of any new alarm.

When such impressions prevail, the value of all stock becomes extremely uncertain, and particularly that description of security which must be considered at all times of a precarious nature. In to-day's market for English stock, the scarcity of money forced down Exchequer bills to a premium of 3s. only, and money was borrowed on the same security at 5 per cent. Among the dealers in 3 per cents. reduced, the demand for money was so great, that continuation was paid at the rate of 8 per cent. till the opening in Consols, In the foreign market the fall in the prices since Monday, from this cause, may be estimated as follows:—Colombian and Mexican bonds 8 per cent.; Portuguese stock 10 per cent.; Russian bonds 7 per cent.; Greek stock 3 per cent.; Danish bonds 6 per cent. French stock is disposed of at great disadvantage to the seller, who may probably obtain for his 5 per cents, very recently at par, 94, and 66 for his 3 per cents, though if declared a purchaser, could not procure the stock within 1 per cent. of those prices. This enormous difference the dealers in the stock think themselves compelled to make in time of difficulty for their own security, especially if they are few in number, and if they find the applications to sell far exceed those to make purchases. The extreme fluctuations in consols have been between 80¾ and 89; and the market closed sellers at 70⅞. The depression to 79 arose from the announcement of a defaulter in the English market, who had been speculating for the rise, and on whose account it became necessary to sell out, for the purpose of determing the amount of differences. The market remained heavy for some time afterwards; but underwent some improvement from a report that the King of France's speech had arrived, with very flattering declarations of pacific relations with England; and on account of its being given out that the adjournment of the House of Commons this evening will be till 8th February. When the speculations take a particular turn, the most trifling indications of a favourable change are caught at with avidity.

It is a coincidence, not a little curious, that the panic of 1825 commenced with the failure of the house of Pole and Co., on Saturday the 10th December, that of 1826 commenced on Monday the 11th December.

Government having obtained the tonnage required the notice put up at Lloyd's of tenders for transports, has been withdrawn. The following is an extract of a letter, received this morning from Portsmouth, which shows with what activity the war is likely to be prosecuted.

"Portsmouth, 12th December, 1826.

"We were thrown into a state of surprise this morning, by orders being received for his Majesty's ship Wellesley, Melville, and Romney, to be put into an immediate state of readiness to receive troops on board, and proceed with them to the Tagus. The lower deck guns of the Wellesley and Melville were removed without a moment's delay; and the necessary stores for sea were put in requisition for the three ships. We understand that the guards, the 4 h, 63d, and 69 h regiments to be brought here immediately; that the first division of the guards will march in on Saturday morning—the 4th foot are in the garrison—the 69th at Newport. Orders are also come for such transports as are, or can be now got ready for service, to be sent to Cork with every possible expedition, where troops are waiting which were originally destined to the West Indies."

An express arrived this morning at Paris with the letters and papers of Monday, but no suspicion appears to have been then entertained of the decisive measures adopted by the English Ministry. It had transpired in some very select quarters, that two or three ships of war with troops were to be dispatched from an English port to Lisbon, with the acquiescence of the government; and the intelligence therefore created no alarm. The 5 per cents opened at 99,70, and closed 4 cents higher—at 99,75; the 3 per cents opened at 99,65, without the dividend, and closed at 69,40. The Public says, that extraordinary efforts were made to sustain the money price of the Rentes, for the purpose of effecting sales for the end of the month; and that between 3 and 4 o'clock, some indistinct rumours of a warlike nature were spread abroad, but that they were not believed, although followed by a slight fall in prices.

The following are the last prices of Stocks:—English Stocks—3 per Cents. 1826 93; Red. 3¼ 83¼; 3½ 1818 85; 3 Red. 77½; Bank Long Ann. 18; India Bonds 29s. pm.; India for opening 237 Consols for opening 79⅝.

Foreign Stocks.—Colombian 23; Do. 1824 33 1-2; Greek 1825 16, Mexican 52 1-2; Do. 1825 63 1-2; Peruvian 30; Prussian 94 1-2; Russian 79; Spanish 13⅜; Do. 1823 9½; French 91f.; Exchange 25f. 50c.; French 3 per cents. 66f.; Exchang 25f. 50c.

American Stocks.—United States 6 per cents. 1813, 101½; Do. do. 1814, 103½; Do. do. 1815, 104⅞; Do. 5 per cents. 1820, 105¼. United States Bank, 120¼.—Bills of exchange on London, 60 days, 12 pm.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Summerhill and Lord Gower, as Baron Gower, were introduced by the Marquis of Sligo and Lord Farnborough, and took the oaths and their seats.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to the £10,000,000 of exchequer bills bill, the transfer in aids bill, and the oats, &c. importation indemnity bill. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Visct. Melville.

ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF LAST NIGHT.

Earl BATHURST communicated the King's answer to the address voted to his Majesty yesterday on the subject of Spain and Portugal, in which his Majesty thanked the House of Peers for their prompt and ready concurrence in the measures which had been adopted, and which he thought were calculated to avert an open war. The royal answer was ordered to be entered on the journals. There being no farther business before the house, their Lordships adjourned till the 8th February next.

RECIPROCITY SYSTEM.—We gave a statement last week of the arrivals here from the 1st to the 20th ultimo, to show the pernicious effects of the new-fangled commercial system upon the shipping of this port. It appears by the subjoined extracts from a letter received yesterday by a highly respectable mercantile house in this town, that its consequences in London are felt to be equally prejudicial. The West India docks are crowded, beyond all former precedent, with ships of the finest description, lying idle. Many have lain the whole summer, several since the months of August and September, in different parts of the river, a circumstance unparalleled in any former times, whilst the employ of foreign shipping in the Thames is in full activity. It is most painful for an Englishman to see and contemplate this as the ruinous effect of the abandonment of that system, which, till now, gave to his country the first rank in the scale of maritime nations. The influx of foreign vessels to our own port, within the week, has been in a still larger proportion than in our former returns. The number of English vessels has been 11, and of foreigners 38, leaving a majority in favor of the latter of nearly 4 to 1 11 The Humber dock is at present almost half full of foreign vessels, discharging their cargoes.—*Hull Advertiser.*

MR. WELLESLEY LONG POLE.—*From a Correspondent.*—A paragraph has appeared in several of the Newspapers, stating, that the 6000l. damages, awarded against the above-mentioned gentleman in the late action tried in the Court of Common Pleas, had been paid on the very night of the day upon which the verdict was given; such, however, we know not to have been the fact, because, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the following Friday, just as Mr. Wellesley Long Pole had mounted his horse to take an afternoon's ride, and was proceeding from his own house in Hall-place, St. John's Wood, followed by his groom, two of those very vigilant personages called Sheriff's approached him, and respectfully touching their hats, intimated to him that they were desirous of the pleasure of his company for a short time, at the request of Captain Bligh, who wished to settle with him a matter of 7,000l. damages and costs. Mr. Wellesley immediately accepted the invitation, and alighting from his horses, gave the animal in charge to his groom, to return home with it, while he (Mr. Wellesly) himself, apparently in the best possible humour, and laughing heartily at the adventure, walked away with the Sheriff's officers to the nearest coach-stand, when all three got into a "Jarvy," and drove to the office of Mr. Wellesley's solicitor in the city, where the necessary security was given for the payment of the demand, and before the expiration of two hours, Mr. Wellesley was back again at his house in Hall-place. Mrs. Bligh might have had a full view of this interesting proceeding from her dressing-room windows, as she occupies the elegant house, No. 10, St. John's Wood-road, not above 300 yards from where Mr. Wellesley resides. The lady sports daily a beautiful equipage, with the arms and livery of Mr. Wellesley, and with the exception of her coachman, who does not live in the house, all the servants, male and female, are foreigners.—*Morning Paper.*

BIOGRAPHY.

Talma.

"Francis Joseph Talma was born at Paris in 1766. His fame consist in introducing on the French stage correctness of costume and simplicity of diction,—in uniting the sublimity of Lekain, the majesty of Larive, and the pathetic of Mouvel, without a resemblance to either of these actors, and in marking out for himself a new career. Other men, who have become celebrated in the same course, have been perhaps, the actors of the passions, or imagination; Talma is, if we may so express ourselves, the actor of the mind. It is profound reflection which directs him in the study of all his parts; they are imprinted with a strength of meditation which is astonishing. It is no longer characters, but history itself, re-created by the tragedian. Talma did not arrive at this perfection till after many years, and much labour. At the age of ten he he had to represent a character in tragedy at college, and during the representation burst into a flood of tears at the misfortuness of the hero he represented. The auditors had no idea (from the melancholy imagination, and irritable sensibility which made him shed so many tears in the theatre of a school) that this little actor of ten years old would become highly renowned, and acquire the title of one of the greatest tragedians which have ever existed. Taken to London by his father, who was, we believe, surgeon-dentist to George III., he there learned English, and spoke the language so purely, that several noblemen, who had seen him perform little comedies in society, engaged his father to distine him for the English stage. Unforeseen circumstances, which almost always decide the destiny of man, bringing Talma back again to Paris, he abandoned himself to his favourite inclination, and appeared shortly afterwards (27th November, 1827) in the character of *Seide*, in which he was greatly applauded. He had too much transport in his performence; but he had also warmth, great intelligence, and nobleness. Instead of contenting himself with this success, as people of mediocrity do, he conceived from that time a project, which he has since realised, to effect an entire revolution in the costome. At that time Achilles wore a *tonnelet*, and a golden sun on the breast; and nothing appeared finer than to give him a cuirass and Greek mantle. Lekain, Mademoiselle Clairon, Madame Saint Huberti, had vainly attempted to correct this vicious habit: Talma succeeded in it. To accomplish this reform, a profound study of the antique much taste, and influence over the public, were necessary. Talma alone was able to achieve this honour. He was the first to appear in the character of Titus, in the tragedy of *Brutus*, with a proper Roman toga. At the commencement of the Revolution he was attacked with a violent affection of the nerves, which brought him to the edge of the grave, and which, in discovering his nervous sensibility, developed his fine talent. The ascendancy which this talent was to exercise was not yet established, when his brother performers, who, differing from him in politics, exposed him to a controversy, which he sustained with courage: his superiority was discovered, and this by a man not less superior in his way, Larive, who undertook to defend Talma. On the retirement of Larive, Talma found himself in the possession of the first tragic characters; his influence with the public increased every day, his continual studies refining that to which he had until now been too much abandoned by the raptures and violence of youth, the dignity and the grace of his attitudes, his measured boldness, the manner of conceiving his characters, his frequent sublimity which made him have recourse to all the ability with which he managed his powers, acquired for him the just title of the first tragedian of his age. His enemies reproached him with having broken the rhythm of verse, and having pronounced tragedy as you would prose: we think that this reproach is a eulogy. He is also accused of a certain monotony in the commencement of a piece, and in his ordinary scenes. This is one of the secrets of the art, which he has created. Talma has only done wrong in the profusion of his means. In Orestes, Hamlet, and above all, in Sylla, Talma has shewn himself inimitable. This great actor, whom Napoleon frequently received and treated as one of his intimate friends, enjoys a good fortune and immense reputation. He has published this year (1825) Reflections upon his art, proving the whole extent and profoundness of those studies which have conducted him to this elevation of talent."

When this was written it was little apprehended that in the brief space of a year, this chief glory of the French stage would be no more. Having only a few hours to write this notice to be in time for the *Literary Gazette* of the 28th, we can only add the following, which is from authentic sources.

Talma, to the last, was in full possession of his faculties. On being told that the Archbishop of Paris had called almost daily, and had been regularly refused admittance, he observed, "I am much obliged to him for his kindness, and my first visit shall be to thank him for his attentions. Should I get worse, pray keep the priests from me. What can they want with me? Do they want me to abjure a profession to which I owe all my fame, an art which I idolise, and retract forty of the proudest years of my life: separate my cause from that of my comrades, and declare them infamous? Never! Never!" A few moments before his death, he said, in a low voice, "Voltaire! Voltaire! like Voltaire!" He expired without suffering any apparent pain; he only complained that there appeared a cloud before his eyes. He told his nephew, "the doctors know nothing about my disorder; let my body be opened it may, perhaps, be of some use to my fellow-creatures."

Thus expired Talma, the chief ornament of the French stage, in the 61st year of his age; admired by all who saw him on the stage, beloved by all who knew him in private life. His place will be long vacant; but great and irreparable as is the loss, his absence will cause budding merit to burst forth into excellence. The overwhelming superiority of Talma was such, that modest ability was checked in its efforts, in consequence of the comparison so unfavourable, notwithstanding all the encouragement given to his younger associates by the great actor. But the regulations of the French theatre are such, that rising talent must invariably be condemned to linger in obscurity, as it is not permitted for any actor to play the parts which are already assigned to another: therefore, no one was permitted to play those in which Talma appeared. On this ground his death will be a benefit to the theatrical art. The following letter has appeared in all the principal journals:—

"Talma died this morning, at five minutes past eleven. He frequently declared, in the presence of several persons, that he wished to be taken, without any ceremony, direct from his house to the field of repose (Père la Chaise). I beg of you, sir, to give to this declaration all the publicity possible, as being the dying wish of my uncle. "AMADEE TALMA, M. D."

Paris, 19th October, 1826.

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* That part of an estate in India immediately surrounding the house.

† Valet.

‡ A preparation of tobacco held in the cup of a hoogger pipe.